

4 May 1976

TO: DCI

FROM:

NIO/China

SUBJECT: Seventh Day Adventist Broadcasts to China

1. Regarding Congresswoman Shirley Pettis's inquiries, this is the unclassified response.

Macao, although a Portuguese colony, is run for and by the Chinese. The Chinese, in effect, took control of Macao during the Cultural Revolution in 1966. Although the Portuguese have offered the Colony back to China, China has not accepted the offer as it would be a major digestive problem. The point is that if the Chinese Communists don't like a broadcast from Macao they can have it turned off very quickly. The Chinese in the past have been largely indifferent to religious broadcasts such as those beamed to China from the Philippines and Korea.

As for the specific questions:

a. The words God and Christ are still in the Chinese vocabulary (Shang Ti and Yeh Su respectively). According to John Fairbank there were never more than several million Chinese Christians but the effects of Christianity have troubled and consoled China for well over a century. You will recall that Hung Hsiu-chuan launched the Taiping Rebellion in the 1850s saying that he was the younger brother of Jesus Christ. Twenty million Chinese died in this revolt against the Manchus. Cantonese are particularly well-informed about Western civilization and its vocabulary

and many of those Cantonese living around Macao would probably be aware of this Christian terminology.

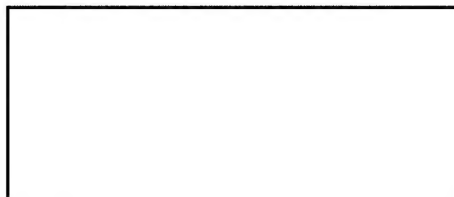
b. The emphasis on health is very acceptable in China and I attach an item from Peking which describes a massive health campaign underway. The Chinese with their millions of "barefoot doctors" and emphasis on cleaning up the cities are clearly concerned with health problems. They believe, however, that they have the solutions and they seek advice from the outside only in specific areas such as cures for schistosomiasis.

c. As for music, the standard Chinese fare is muscular and marshall music but there is a residual love for Chinese operas. The Cantonese have their own opera and are addicted to it. I would suggest that Chinese opera would be well received by the listening audience.

d. Family life still exists in China particularly as pertains to the immediate family. The huge family conglomerates have been broken up and even husbands and wives sometimes are separated in the interest of the state, but the institution of the family is still acceptable and there is a strong bond among Chinese family members. The good family life can be propagated but not at the expense of the state as far as Peking is concerned.

2. I suggest that If Congresswoman Pettis would like to pursue points on China that she contact Mr. Frank Scotton who is the China Desk Officer at the United States Information Agency in Washington. His telephone number is 632-5161 and he has been alerted to a possible call from her. Mr. Scotton is well-informed on both China and on the media and if necessary could put the Congresswoman in touch with the Voice of America people who are professionals in broadcasting to China. STATINTL

Attachment:
Article



I. 30 Apr 76

E 5

PNC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The problem of unemployment was completely solved in new China in 1958. With the development of socialist construction the ranks of the employed have been growing every year and the question of unemployment has never cropped up. With the organization of people's communes in the rural areas, the broad masses of peasants took the socialist road of achieving prosperity in common. This uprooted the causes of bankruptcy and ended their drift into the cities. The labour force freed by the mechanization of agriculture now work on scientific farming, on diversified economy, on full-time basic agricultural construction and in commune or brigade-run factories. For example in Liuchi people's commune, Hubei Province, where mechanization is comparatively high, 2,000 commune members have been freed from routine farmwork every year. However, not one of the 5,800 labouring people in this commune is idle. A deputy secretary of the commune party committee said: "There are many things to do in extensive farming. We need more manpower for improved cultivation and the raising of per-hectare yields in grain and cotton."

New China takes good care of old workers. Men over 60 and women over 55 can retire with a pension ranging from 50 percent to 85 percent of their original wages, depending on their working years. They get free medical care. Those who have not reached the retirement age but are advanced in years do not take part in heavy labour. Workers employed at such tasks go on to other work when they get older. For example in coal mines, excavating workers are transferred to lighter work above ground when they grow old; and at iron and steel plants old workers are transferred from tending furnaces to less taxing jobs. In oilfields, old workers do not work at the wells. In all these transfers, the workers' wages remain unchanged.

Under the capitalist system, new techniques and new installations mean the firing of large numbers of workers. But there is no such thing in new China. In every factory, mine and other enterprise, there are worker-cadre-technician technical renovation groups with workers as their main force, to develop mass innovation. The manpower economized through renovation is used in other work. In Taching, China's biggest oil base, renovations keep being made and technology is being continually raised. But not one worker has been discharged. Among the workers freed by technical transformation, some are excavating new oil wells, some work in new oil fields, others go in for scientific research.

In new China, every year the new graduates are given work in the industrial field, urban enterprises, state farms or people's communes to take part in socialist construction. The common pre-liberation complaint that "graduation means unemployment" has been banished forever.

CITIES INSTITUTE MAY DAY HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 30 Apr 76 OW

[Text] Peking, April 30, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton have gone full steam ahead in carrying out their spring patriotic public health campaign which has greatly improved the urban environments. This is part of the programmes adopted by these cities to greet the forthcoming International Labour Day.

The current health campaign is being conducted amidst the great struggle to criticize the biggest unrepentant capitalist roader in the party Teng Hsiao-ping, and to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse the previous correct verdicts of the Cultural Revolution.

11. 30 Apr 76

E 6

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Started in late March, the campaign in Peking has involved well over three million people, cadres and fighters and commanders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The city has given its streets a thorough cleaning and cleared rubbish to a total of 90,000 cubic meters. The show windows of department stores have all been shined and re-decorated. The Peking railway station workers have swept the railway beds and platforms and given the huge square in front of the terminal building a complete brushing. The station is now looking tidy and neat. The workers of the city's restaurants, cinemas and theatres and parks and other service trades, inspired by the current criticism movement, have done a much better job of spring cleaning than ever before. Shock work brigades have been killing flies and digging out larvae and all breeding grounds for mosquitoes and flies have been cleared.

In Shanghai, half a million residents have been engaged since mid-April in cleaning work in the streets, parks, shops, factories, government organizations, schools and colleges, and neighbourhood committees. All shops in the main thoroughfares of this biggest of Chinese cities have been washed and their freshly decorated windows made sparkling clean. Gardeners and horticultural workers have been at it night and day to cut the grass and trim the trees, remove weeds and rearrange the flower beds.

While cleaning the streets and improving environmental hygiene, the people have killed the over-winter flies and mosquitoes, cleaned up the breeding grounds for these pests and set out many fly-catching devices and mosquito lures.

In Tientsin, north China's industrial city, workers, cadres, students and residents led by leading cadres turned out at the beginning of April to make the city spick and span. Some 120,000 people have taken part in digging out 8 million larvae in the anti-fly drive. Barefoot doctors and commune members in the suburbs combined endeavours to eliminate pests and prevent diseases with manure gathering. They improved the environmental hygiene by checking standards on the proper handling of water sources and animal and human excreta. Workers in the city's factories, enterprises, non-staple shops, restaurants, railway stations, department stores, parks and cinemas have made great efforts to improve environmental hygiene in their sparetime.

Insecticide has been sprayed in major places of Kwangchow to eliminate possible breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes and prevent infectious diseases common in spring. More than 30 observation points for the prevention of such diseases have been set up in all hospitals, and regular health examinations are being given in kindergartens, schools and construction sites. The city's workers, peasants, cadres and commanders and fighters turned out to improve environmental hygiene in and around the city. As a result, infectious diseases liable to occur in spring have been brought under effective control.

ENGLISH EDITION OF MAO'S POEMS PUBLISHED

Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 29 Apr 76 OW

[Text] Peking, April 29, 1975 (HSINHUA)--An English edition of "Mao Tsetung Poems" a volume containing 39 poems, has just been published by the foreign languages press here. It will be available on May 1, the International Labour Day, in Peking, Shanghai and Canton and later abroad.

Chairman Mao's sublime poems reflect the tempestuous and earth-shaking class struggle and two-line struggle in different historical periods of the Chinese people's revolution, including the period of the socialist revolution, and the international communist movement over the past 50 years.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Executive Registry

76-7839

STATINTL



Congresswoman Shirely Pettis ,a 7th
Day Adventist handed me the attached
sheet raising certain questions.
Please answer the questions in an unclassified
memo to me, if possible..

Also I'd like to have your views on this
operation they are running out of Macao.

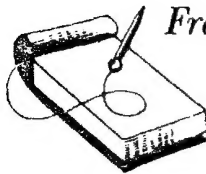
Maybe, if th- whole idea sounds negative,
we should talk to her (I will) or you
could go see her. She is a very close
friend.....lives right next door to us.

GB 5-2=76

F

ROC

FORM
1 FEB



From the desk of

MIRIAM WOOD

May 1, 1976

Information on proposed China broadcast:

The Seventh-day Adventist Church has been given the opportunity to broadcast $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week on an AM station out of Macao. The station is picked up by millions in Cantonese China.

In constructing the programs, the script writers need to know about the following points:

Are the words "God" and "Christ" completely out of the vocabulary of the average Chinese Communist?

Are programs based on good health acceptable?

What kind of music is most acceptable?

How can family living be approached in a country where the State is a Surrogate parent?

Send to Shirley Pettis